

Your Right to Know  
Is the Key to All Your Liberties  
**EDITORIALS**

Four TORRANCE HERALD JANUARY 3, 1960

**A 46th Birthday**

With today's publication, the TORRANCE HERALD enters its 47th year of service to residents of the Greater Torrance area.

It was on Jan., 1, 1914, that the first issue of the HERALD was published, "devoted to the progress and development of Torrance."

The lead editorial in the Jan. 1, 1914 issue laid down the principles which have guided it through the past 46 years.

"At the threshold of the new year we present Volume One, Number One, of the Torrance Herald for your kindly consideration and bespeak your most cordial aid and cooperation in making the paper a credit to Torrance," Manager B. M. Knutson wrote.

"We shall seek constantly to improve and keep the Herald to as high a standard as the support vouchsafed us will permit," he promised.

That policy has been in force at the HERALD for its 46 years of service to Torrance, and continues in force today.

Many changes have been made in the HERALD, Torrance's hometown newspaper, during the years since 1914 and many other changes are currently in progress.

Mechanical departments of the newspaper have been modernized, a new 64-page, high speed rotary press, capable of reproducing full-color advertisements and photos was recently installed, and other departments of the HERALD have been expanded to match the demands of a city which has passed the 100,000-mark in population.

Improvement of the HERALD is a never ending process, and the HERALD's entire staff is constantly seeking ways to offer better service to HERALD readers.

With this first issue of 1960, it is appropriate for the management and staff of your HERALD to wish you a Happy New Year and to light a candle for the HERALD on its 46th birthday.

**Back To Work**



**State's Single Product Is Service, Solon Says**

By VINCENT THOMAS  
Assemblyman, 68th District

The only product our California state government has to sell is service. As members of the board of directors of this huge enterprise, it is one of the prime responsibilities of your legislators to make sure that the service given is the finest, most efficient, and friendliest possible.

The most important ingredient of high quality state service is good personnel. Voters pick all elective officials, but apart from that it is up to us, your state lawmakers, to provide an effective system of recruiting, placing, and retaining fully capable state employees. Most such employees are covered by civil service, but important areas of decisions with respect to conditions of employment are still left to the Legislature under the Constitution.

AS THE largest single employer in the State, apart from the Federal government, your state government has a double responsibility which frequently requires very careful balancing of the various equities involved.

First, in fairness to the hundreds of thousands of private employers as well as to the general public in California, it cannot lead the way in generosity as to wages, working conditions or fringe benefits.

Second, in fairness to its 100,000 and more employees, it cannot discriminate against them with respect to such matters. To do so would be to defeat the purpose of giving you and the rest of the public the best service.

A GOOD illustration of the difficulties of balancing these factors against each other has arisen in the field of protection against high medical and hospital costs. For many years through their association, state employees have provided themselves such insurance entirely at their own expense. Since many private and other governmental employers now participate in paying such costs, legislation to enable such participation by your state government was introduced several sessions ago, but was not passed, even during our 1959 session.

Bills on the subject introduced then were referred for study to the Assembly interim committee on civil service and state personnel. A subcommittee of that group recently began a series of hearings on the matter. Following the first, it was indicated that consideration of the proposal at a 1960 special session might be recommended.

PARTICIPATING in the hearings were the state employees association, the personnel board, the departments of finance and industrial re-

lations, and the state retirement system. Also represented were labor groups and several kinds of organizations which offer prepaid medical and hospital care programs.

Those present seemed in unanimity on the desirability of financial participation by the state in the cost of such protection. Their primary concern was directed to specific detail which it is proposed to include in newly drafted legislation.

SINCE NOT all state employees are covered by such protection, and since those covered are in any one of several different plans depending either on the agency for which they work or their geographic location, it was agreed that the legislation must be very flexible. Suggested was a unit within the personnel board which would be authorized to approve plans and enter into contracts with carriers which offer them.

Though the cost of such participation in the cost of health care is a very important factor, it was not discussed at this first hearing. The 1959 bills suggested a state payment of \$4 per month per employee, with a limit of half the total cost. On this basis, the amount would be some \$4 million per year. Future meetings will explore this element in more detail.

**Citizens Sound Off on Senate Reapportionment**

By CHARLES E. CHAPEL  
Assemblyman, 46th District

Readers of this column have written to me expressing their views for and against the reapportionment of the California State Senate. I shall now discuss the letters I have received, taking up only those which are characteristic and typical.

A man from Inglewood writes: "Why are strong vested interests against State reapportionment? The answer is that special interests find it easier to get a vote on any bill, including water bills adverse to Southern California, from a man with 20,000 registered voters than a man with 200,000 or even 2,000,000 registered voters. A political campaign contribution of one hundred dollars goes further in Lassen County, having a population of 14,200 people, than in San Francisco County, having a population of about 800,000 people."

A MAN from Manhattan Beach writes: "What about the federal plan used in the U. S. Constitution, and copied after a fashion in the Constitution of the State of California?" My answer is that the term "federal plan" refers to a federation of sovereign States and Nations, through a contract or a treaty. In California, counties, which are merely subdivisions of the State, exist only because of the laws of the State of California.

A LADY from Westchester writes in support of Senate Reapportionment: "If counties in California were to be considered comparable to states within a nation in a federal plan, then Assembly District No. 6, which includes 10 counties and is represented by one Assemblyman and four State Senators, has a population of less than 150,000, far less than you have in your own 46th Assembly District, would send under the so-called federal plan, 10 Senators and 10 Assemblymen to Sacramento."

"Obviously, the federal plan is raised to confuse people, but I am not confused and think you are correct in your views."

A LADY from Palos Verdes Estates writes: "Some people think that Senate Reapportionment and the California State Water Plan, sometimes called the 'Feather River Project,' are opposed to one another. Actually, we need the California State Water Plan if it is modified to help Southern California, as you have recommended, and we also need State Senate Reapportionment to be sure that the Senate does not double-cross Southern California in future water legislation."

A lady from Hermosa Beach writes: "Less than 38 per cent of the population (Northern California) is represented by 70 per cent of the State Senators and 60 per cent of the California popula-

tion is represented by 30 per cent of the State Senators. The inequities are apparent."

A LADY from Lennox writes: "Our own State Senator Richard Richards, represents Los Angeles County with about six million people and yet has only one vote. The State Senator representing Alpine, Inyo and Mono Counties, having a total population of less than 15,000 people, has the same vote as our own State Senator Richard Richards. Is this fair?"

A man from Redondo Beach writes: "The net effect of the State Senate as it is now organized and elected is that the vote of a citizen living in Alpine County, which has less than three hundred people, is more than 400 times valuable than the vote of a citizen of Los Angeles County. It is just the same as though a man living next door to you in Los Angeles County were permitted to stuff the ballot box with four hundred ballots! This is political grand larceny!"

A LADY from Santa Catalina Island writes: "No other urban area in the United States is so completely disenfranchised in the State Senate as is Los Angeles County. For example, in the State of California, the City of Los Angeles shares one State Senator with 65 other cities, whereas Chicago, Ill., has 18 State Senators."

**Opinions of Others**

RICHLAND, LA., BEACON-NEWS: "Whether one realizes it or not, advertising is perhaps the most wonderful development of the modern commercial age. It is the maker or breaker of business, big or little. It is the one factor of successful sales that is most apt to be overlooked by the merchants and businessmen of small towns and cities."

"Advertising is . . . the power that will make little concerns grow into larger success. It is a science that requires study and be it said, character. It cannot succeed if it is based upon untruth; it must build upon faith and integrity."

KNOXVILLE, IOWA, EXPRESS: "The railroad workers we fear are fighting a losing battle. Excitedly they are battling against every effort of the railroads to eliminate unnecessary jobs in operation, but with rail lines being abandoned in many places it looks like the railroads are faced by necessity to do this. Modern equipment has done away with firemen on the old coal-burning engines and no one expects him to keep a job for sentimental reasons."

DUBLIN, GA., COURIER-HERALD: "Labor Party's No. 2 man in Britain, Aneurin Bevan, notoriously anti-America. Said the labor party leader: 'The overwhelming majority of them (British voters) are in debt, either buying their homes on heavy mortgages and or buying domestic equipment and gadgets of all sorts on installment. This section of the population has become thoroughly Americanized, it's chief ingredients consist of a brash materialism, shot through with fear.'

"Mr. Bevan failed to note that installment buying is prompted by a firm belief in the future rather than fear, and we cannot see that being Americanized in the sense that one seeks the better and more comfortable things in life can ever be an evil."

TERRE HAUTE, IND., ADVOCATE: "The hunting season is here, and each year millions of Americans look forward to it. Unfortunately, hunting accidents . . . have multiplied to an alarming degree — mainly because the number of hunters has increased."

**CROSSWORD PUZZLE**

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Diary by United Feature Syndicate, Inc. 2

**State to Enforce New Speed Laws Strictly, Senator Says**

By RICHARD RICHARDS  
State Senator

State highway officials have warned that the new maximum speed limit of 65 miles per hour will be strictly enforced. The law became effective January 1.

The maximum limit replaced the state's old prima facie limit of 55 miles per hour, which had been in effect since 1941.

Under previous law, speeds in excess of 55 miles were permitted if drivers could prove that the speed was "reasonable and prudent," and not dangerous to the driver or others. The new law holds that speeds even one mile an hour over the maximum of 65 are a violation.

EVEN UNDER this absolute limit there are still occasions when driving at 65 can be in violation of the state's basic speed law. This law provides that drivers must travel no faster than conditions warrant, and it would still prevail on most mountain roads, which are not safe for driving at 65 miles per hour.

The basic law would also prevail during inclement weather when visibility is reduced or road conditions do

not warrant a faster speed. It is the arresting officer's job to determine whether or not the speed at which you were travelling was a violation of the basic law.

IN ITS OVER-ALL effect, the new 65 mile maximum will apply on only about one third of the state's highways.

About one third of the highways are mountainous, and thus too dangerous for the high speed under the basic law. Another third are in cities where the speeds are reduced, or are in other reduced zones determined by the highway division on highways in unincorporated areas. This will be apparent in the new speed limit signs which the highway division has been posting ever since the law was enacted last spring.

NORMALLY the new law would have gone into effect 90 days after the adjournment of the 1959 Legislature, but the additional time until Jan. 1 of this year was needed for the posting of these new speed warnings.

Huge signs at all major entrances to California will remind drivers entering the

state of the limit of 65 miles per hour for cars and 45 miles per hour for trucks and vehicles hauling trailers.

The new law was enacted in view of the rising incidence of highway fatalities, and there will be great interest in seeing how much benefit we may expect from these reduced speeds.

**Rx For Good Health**

**Problems of Postoperative Care Given Serious Studies**

A conscientious physician came to the aid today of the thousands of patients who suffer from the common and distressing condition of urinary retention after surgery. He is Dr. Myron H. Nourse, a urologist, from Indianapolis. Dr. Nourse studied the problem, backed up his own findings with the results of a questionnaire which he personally mailed to 151 members of the American Urological Assn., and concluded it was time "to organize our thoughts on this subject."

Writing in a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Assn., Dr. Nourse said that the problems associated with this condition, which so many surgical patients dread, exist largely "because of increased number of patients hospitalized and decreased number of professional help."

PATIENTS unable to void after surgery, in spite of a full bladder, normal kidney function, and the absence of any organic obstruction, usually undergo catheterization. In this procedure a hollow tube is used to drain urine from the bladder.

"Is this procedure really necessary?" Dr. Nourse asked. He said that while the answer must come only from the doctor in charge, his associate, or his assistant, consideration had to be given to many other complex factors, including the type of patient.

HE URGED doctors not to write out catheterization or-

ders too freely, but to give more realistic personal attention and supervision to the patient.

"Leaving routine postoperative catheterization orders to the interpretation and discretion of the nursing service is a practice to be discouraged," Dr. Nourse said in the Journal article.

"Changing trends exist in hospitals today with regard to patient care," he said. "Personal attention to patients simple wants and needs is often lacking. It is thought to be somewhat 'old-fashioned' to request that a considerate attitude be displayed. For example, many patients could urinate spontaneously after operation if the urinal were present and within reach. Adequate personal preoperative and postoperative instruction to the patient lends confidence and mental tranquility of a degree far superior to that effected by tranquilizing agents."

DR. NOURSE said that the procedure of passing a rub-

ber catheter is not difficult in experienced hands, but the operations should not be left routinely to orderlies and nurses.

"Real bedside nursing has also become 'old-fashioned' and is for practical purposes a 'lost art' he said, adding: "Many tasks, including catheterization, are relegated to nonprofessional nursing help and the new graduate soon finds she has much to learn before she can become a good nurse."

HE SAID that catheterization is not without danger and that despite the most careful technique, infection of the bladder may follow. He cited this as another reason why catheterization should be in experienced hands.

Dr. Nourse said that preoperative and postoperative discussion between doctor and patient was, in his opinion, the best way to help the patient with this distressing problem.

(Presented as a public service by the Southwest District of the Los Angeles County Medical Assn.)

**BIGGEST CRIPPLERS HIT 1 IN 4 FAMILIES!**

**BIRTH DEFECTS ARTHRITIS and POLIO**

NEW TARGETS IN THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION'S EXPANDED PROGRAM AFFECT MILLIONS IN ALL AGE GROUPS

IN EVERY 16 BABIES ARE BORN WITH SIGNIFICANT BIRTH DEFECTS!

11,000,000 CHILDREN AND ADULTS ARE TORTURED BY ARTHRITIS OR RHEUMATISM!

POLIO IN 1959 UP ALMOST 50% OVER 1958

TENS OF THOUSANDS STILL NEED MARCH OF DIMES HELP!

JOIN THE NEW MARCH OF DIMES

BIRTH DEFECTS ARTHRITIS POLIO

**STAR GAZER**  
By CLAY R. POLLAN

Your Daily Activity Guide According to the Stars

To develop message for Sunday, read words corresponding to numbers of your Zodiac birth sign.

1. Remain	31. Dear	61. A
2. You'll	32. Ones	62. Work
3. You've	33. Some	63. For
4. But	34. Entangled	64. Figures
5. Calm	35. Or	65. Good
6. Be	36. Follow	66. Many
7. Try	37. Through	67. Note
8. In	38. Situation	68. Of
9. Given	39. Quickly	69. Or
10. To	40. Be	70. Don't
11. Someone	41. Be	71. Affairs
12. Square	42. Lost	72. Today
13. Could	43. Bluffing	73. Months
14. Interests	44. Awaited	74. Dress
15. Away	45. And	75. Aggravating
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17. Don't	47. Careless	77. Before
18. Invite	48. This	78. Making
19. Advance	49. About	79. Away
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21. The	51. Something	81. You
22. Children	52. Collect	82. You
23. Don't	53. Ends	83. Decisions
24. Or	54. Facts	84. Scared
25. Full	55. Inspiring	85. Your
26. Personal	56. Efforts	86. Efforts
27. Face	57. Day	87. Prestige
28. Credit	58. On	88. Conditions
29. For	59. Ideas	89. Get
30. Interests	60. Money	90. First
Good	Adverse	Neutral